

NOS

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel
But how perplexed, alas! is human fate?
I whom nor avarice, nor pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love.
Walf.
NORTH. *n. f.* [norð, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian.
More unconstant than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping south.
Shakef.
The tyrannous breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing.
Shakef. Cymb.
Fierce Boreas issues forth
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the north.
Dryd.
NORTH. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.
This shall be your north border from the great sea to mount
Hor.
Nun. xxxiv. 7.
NORTHEAST. *n. f.* [noordost, Dutch.] The point between the north and east.
The inferior sea towards the south-east, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatic on the north-east side, were commanded by three different nations.
Arbutnot.
NORTHERLY. *adj.* [from north.] Being towards the north.
The northerly and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.
Derham.
NORTHERN. *adj.* [from north.] Being in the north.
Proud northern lord, Clifford of Cumberland.
Shakef.
If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and then hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the northern point.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
NORTHSTAR. *n. f.* [north and star.] The polestar; the lodestar.
If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the northstar.
Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.
NORTHWARD. *adj.* [north and pearb, Saxon.] Being towards the north.
NORTHWARD. } *adv.* [north and pearb, Saxon.] Towards
NORTHWARDS. } the north.
Mistake me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest.
Shakespeare.
Going northward aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain.
Bacon.
Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.
Dryden.
A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the north side of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not walk twenty foot northward.
Locke.
NORTHWEST. *n. f.* [north and west.] The point between the north and west.
The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is northward.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.
NORTHWIND. *n. f.* [north and wind.] The wind that blows from the north.
The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen northwind.
Milton.
When the fierce northwind, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury.
Watts.
NOSE. *n. f.* [nase, nor, Saxon.]
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent and the emunctory of the brain.
Down with the nose,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forehead,
Smells from the gen'ral weal.
Shakef. Timon of Athens.
Nose of Turks and Tartars lips.
Shakef. Macbeth.
Our decrees,
Dead to infiction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose.
Sha. M. of Iru.
There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a nose flatter, could not have confisted with such a soul.
Locke.
Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose.
Pope's Letters.
2. The end of any thing.
The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the nose of the bellows, or as a channel in the found board of an organ.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
3. Scent; sagacity.
We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master.
Collier on Envy.
4. To lead by the nose. To drag by force: as, a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.
Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft led by the nose with gold.
Sha. W. Tale.

NOT

In suits which a man doth not understand, it is not to refer them to some friend, but let him chuse well his renderaries, else he may be led by the nose.
Bacon.
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows;
How faints lead brothers by the nose.
Hastil. n. 2. p. 1.
This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be led by the noses into a fool's paradise.
L. E. 1.
5. To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a busy body.
6. To put one's nose out of joint. To put one out in the affections of another.
To nose. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To scent; to smell.
Nose him as you go up the stairs.
Shakef. Hamlet.
2. To face; to oppose.
To nose. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster.
Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That noses it against us.
Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.
NOSEBLEED. *n. f.* [nose and bleed.] A kind of herb.
NOSEGAY. *n. f.* [nose and gay.] A posie; a bunch of flowers.
She hath made me four and twenty neseays for the flowers.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.
Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the neseay in her breast reclined,
He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind.
Pope.
Get you gone in the country to dress up neseays for a holy day.
Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.
NOSELESS. *adj.* [from nose.] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.
Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handleless, hackt and chipt, come to him.
Shakespeare's M. Ad. Ab.
NOSESMART. *n. f.* [nose and smart.] The herb cress.
NOSE. *n. f.* [from nose.] The extremity of a thing; as, the nose of a pair of bellows.
NOSELOGY. *n. f.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diseases.
NOSOPHETICK. *adj.* [νόσος and ποίησις.] Producing diseases.
The qualities of the air are nosopetick; that is, have a power of producing diseases.
Arbutnot on Air.
NOSTRIL. *n. f.* [nose and synl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the nose.
Turn then my freshest reputation to
A favour that may strike the dullest nostril.
Shakef.
Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor, are not the most pernicious.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy nostrils breath'd
The breath of life.
Milton's P. L. 4. v. 7.
The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in concomitancy with the other; so the nostrils are useful both for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent.
Morse's Divine Dialogues.
NOSTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in some single hand.
Very extraordinary, and one of his nostrums, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no body ever used it before.
Stillington.
What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Pope.
NOT. *adv.* [ne auf, Saxon; niet, Dutch.]
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.
If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou dost afflict as well the net deserver,
As him that doth thy lovely hefts despise?
Shakef. K. Lear.
His countenance likes me not.
Gen. xxiv. 21.
The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or not.
Let each man do as to his fancy seems;
I wait, not I, till you have better dreams.
Dryden.
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old.
Grammar being to teach men not to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetoric is not necessary, grammar may be spared.
Locke on Education.
This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.
Pope's Universal Prayer.
2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more.
Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not.
Job vii. 5.
NOTABLE. *adj.* [notable, Fr. notabilis, Latin.] Remarkable; memorable; observable.
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glori to come unto.
Shakef.

NOT

The same is notified in the notable places of the dioceses.
Whitgift.
In the parliament at Kilkenny, many notable laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.
Davies on Ireland.
Two young men appeared notable in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel.
2 Mac. iii. 26.
They bore two or three charges from the horse with notable courage, and without being broken.
Clarendon.
Both armies lay still without any notable action, for the space of ten days.
Clarendon, b. viii.
Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those notables which men of foreign nations record.
Addison.
Cæsar, whose great sagacity and conduct put his success as much out of the power of chance as human reason could well do, yet upon occasion of a notable experiment, that had like to have lost him his whole army at Dyrrachium, tells us the power of it in his commentaries.
South's Serm.
It is impossible but a man must have first passed this notable stage, and got his confidence thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.
South.
2. Careful; bustling, in contempt and irony.
This absolute monarch was as notable a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he lent for all his goods.
Addison's Freeholder, N. 10.
NOTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from notable.] Appearance of business; importance. In contempt.
NOTABLY. *adv.* [from notable.]
1. Memorably; remarkably.
This we see notably proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
2. With consequence; with shew of importance; ironically.
Mention the king of Spain or Poland, and he talks very notably; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.
Addison's Spectator, N. 105.
NOTARIAL. *adj.* [from notary.] Taken by a notary.
It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a notarial evidence.
Ayliffe.
NOTARY. *n. f.* [notaire, Fr. from notarius, Latin.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.
There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorized notaries do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own.
Hooker.
Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your bond.
Shakef. M. of Venice.
One of those with him, being a notary, made an entry of this act.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fate that make this verse.
Dante.
They have in each province, intendants and notaries. *Temp.*
NOTATION. *n. f.* [notatio, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks: as, by figures or letters.
Notation teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods.
Cocker.
2. Meaning; signification.
A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal notation but what belongs to it in relation to a building.
Hammond.
Confession, according to the very notation of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is properly the application of a general law, to a particular instance of practice.
Saunders's Sermons.
NOTCH. *n. f.* [nocchia, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidal figure apically set, and with transverse notches.
Grew's Museum.
From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes:
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.
He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any British name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch.
Swift.
To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht him and notch'd him like a carbonado.
Shakef.
The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely notched.
Grew's Museum.

NOT

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who notes sticks at Westminster.
Pope.
NOTCHWEE'D. *n. f.* [notch and weed.] An herb called orach.
NOTE. [for ne note.] May not.
Ne let him then admire,
But yield his sense to be too blunt and base,
That note without an hound fine footing trace.
Fairy 2.
NOTE. *n. f.* [nota, Lat. nette, Fr.]
1. Mark; token.
Whoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the notes of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are.
Hooker, b. iii.
2. Notice; heed.
Give order to my servants that they take
No note at all of our being absent hence.
Shakef.
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the note.
Shakef. All's well that ends well.
3. Reputation; consequence.
Divers men of note have been brought over into England.
Abbot's Description of the World.
Andronicus and Junia are of note among the apostles.
Rem. xvi. 7.
As for metals, authors of good note assure us, that even they have been observed to grow.
Boyle.
4. Reproach; stigma.
The more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat.
Shakef.
5. Account; information; intelligence.
She that from Naples
Can have no note; unless the sun were post,
The man 'th' moon's too slow.
Shakef. Temp.
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the note, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery.
Bacon, Essay 49.
6. Tune; voice.
These are the notes wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls.
Hooker, b. iv.
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal note.
Milton.
I now must change those notes to tragick.
You that can tune your sounding strings so well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your note, and let your lute report
The justest grief that ever touch'd the court.
Waller.
One common note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike.
Dryden.
7. Single found in music.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony;
Thro' all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden.
8. State of being observed.
Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in note; whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals.
Bacon.
9. Short hint; small paper.
He will'd me
In heedfull't reservation to bestow them,
As notes whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.
Shakespeare.
In the body's prison so she lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers powers of sense to exercise,
By gathering notes out of the world's great book.
Davies.
10. Abbreviation; symbol.
Contract it into a narrow compass by short notes and abbreviations.
Baker on Learning.
11. A small letter.
A hollow cane within her hand he brought,
But in the concave had inclin'd a note.
Dryden.
12. Written paper.
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of notes, may have added to my disgust.
Swift.
13. A paper given in confession of a debt.
His note will go farther than my bond.
John Bull.
14. Explanatory annotation.
The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations.
Felton on the Classics.
NOTEBOOK. *n. f.* [note and book.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down.
Cassius all his faults observ'd;
Set in a notebook, learn'd, and com'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth.
Shakespeare. J. Caesar.
To NOTE. *v. a.* [note, Latin; noter, French.]